

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5798 號八九百七十五號

日三初月五閏年子丙緒光

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 24TH, 1876.

六月廿四號

港香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

June 22 CHALMERS PALMER, British bark, 905 A. Great, from Canton, General—C. M. S. N. Co.
June 23 NAMCO, British str., 862, Foochow, 20th June, Amoy 21st, and Swatow 22nd, General—D. LAPRAKE & Co.
June 23 CARIBBEAN, Brit. str., 1,000, C. Henry Lloyd, Amoy June 21st, General—SOON CHENG.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JUNE 23RD.
Wach, British steamer, for Hohow.
Mount Lebanon, British bark, for Tientsin.
Iso, German bark, for Swatow.
American Lloyd, American bark, for San Francisco.

Departures.

JUNE 23, LORD MACALISTER, British bark, for Ilolo.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.
For Norrit, str., from Swatow.—
18 Chinese.
For Nasim, str., from East Coast.—
Mr. MacLeod, 3 Europeans, deck, and 44 Chinese.
For Corisbrooke, str., from Amoy.—
547 Chinese.
TO DEPART.
For Mount Lebanon, for Tientsin.—
1 Cabin and 3 Chinese.
For Iso, for Tientsin.—
1 Cabin.

Reports.

The British steamship *Norrit* reports left Swatow on 21st June, and had fine weather throughout.

The British bark *Charie Palmer* reports left Singapore on 2nd June, and had very light southerly winds and fine weather throughout.
The British steamship *Namco* reports left Foochow on 20th June, Amoy on the 21st, and Swatow on the 22nd. The first and second parts of the passage had moderate winds and fine weather. The third part had moderate winds and a little water. Passed this steamship and was bound for Foochow. In Foochow, str. *Vasco da Gama*, Vancouver, *Brazza Castle*, *Nestor*, *Montgomery*; *Canda*, *Glenallock*, *Mackay*, *Galatea*, and *Queenland*, and ships *Ems* and *Theropoda*. Passed three steamers between Foochow and Amoy. The steamship *Viking* left Foochow on the 13th, and steamship *Athena* on the 19th. Amoy, the steamer *Consolidation*.

AMOY SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
16. Johanna, German brig, from Uebuo.
17. Cheloo, British steamer, from Shanghai.
18. Holstein, German str., from Saigon.
19. Holstein, German str., from Hongkong.
20. Tigris, British steamer, from Amoy.
21. Carisbrooke, British str., from Swatow.
22. Consolation, British steamer, from Takao.
23. Yarra, British bark, from Takao.
24. Namco, British steamer, from Foochow.
25. DEPARTURES.
15. Namco, British steamer, for Foochow.
16. British steamer, for Swatow.
17. Consolation, British steamer, for Takao.
18. Cheloo, British steamer, for Foochow.
19. Tigris, British steamer, for Takao.
20. Emerald, Brit. str., for Hongkong, &c.
21. Jefferison, Brit. schooner, for Melbourne.
22. Robeson, German bark, for Keelung.
23. Oboeo, British steamer, for Swatow.
24. British steamer, for Foochow.
25. Palme, German bark, for Cheloo.
26. Yung Pow, Chinese steamer, for Foochow.

FOOCHEW SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
10. Europe, British steamer, from Shanghai.
12. Querschal, British str., from Hongkong.
14. Lulu, American str., from Hongkong.
15. Thermopylae, British str., from Hongkong.
16. May, British steamer, from Hongkong.
18. Bridge, German bark, from Hongkong.
19. Sands, British steamer, from Hongkong.
20. Flying Cloud, British bark, from Amoy.
21. Nadeeda, Danish schooner, from Cheloo.
22. Namco, British steamer, from Hongkong.
23. Douglas, British steamer, for Hongkong.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

Post Mail's Advice.

Vessel. From Date of Arrival.
Jamel Manila April 28
Rooms Manila April 28
Treas. Manila April 28
Thasas Bel Manila April 28
Cicero Manila April 29
Monsoon Hongkong April 29
Carl Bitter Hongkong April 29
Stentor (s) China Ports May 1

Vessels Exported at Hongkong.

Vessel's Name. From Date.
Bundtakader New York May 18
Guanchee Manila Hamburg May 20
Hoover Boston U.S.A. May 21
Moss Glen London May 21
J.C. Munro London May 23
Oliverian Cardiff May 23
Report. Cardiff May 23
Importer. Cardiff May 23
Alice Rose Cardiff May 23
G. S. Smith Cardiff May 23

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG At 11 AM.
Cotton Yarn.
At 12 noon, Gun Oilatum.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO., Agents.

48 Hongkong, 21st January, 1872.

To be Let.

THE UPPER PART OF THE "VICTORIA DISPENSARY".
Apply to CHARLES S. STOKES,
602 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1876.

TO LET.
TWO HOUSES, Nos. 3 and 3, LOWER MOSQUE TERRACE, from 1st June pro.
Apply to SHARP, TOLLETT, AND JOHNSON,
558 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1876.

TO LET.
N. S. ZETLAND STREET,
No. 6, SEYMOUR TERRACE,
No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

TO LET.
DAVID SASSON, SONS & CO.,
513 Hongkong, 14th June, 1876.

TO LET.
A SPACIOUS DWELLING HOUSE
No. 21, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, with Office
attached. Apply to D. E. CALDWELL,
194 Hongkong, 21st June, 1876.

TO LET.
A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN
on the Praya, Wanchoi.

TO LET.
S. E. BURROWS & SONS,
453 Hongkong, 22d March, 1876.

TO LET.
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,
THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4, Alexander
Terrace.

TO LET.
THE DWELLING HOUSE AND OFFICE,
No. 1, Stanley Street.

TO LET.
THE BUNGALOW, No. 24, Gage Street,
THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 2, Gage
Street, occupation from 1st June.

TO LET.
THE DWELLING HOUSE AND OFFICE,
No. 6, Stanley Street.

TO LET.
DOUGLAS LAPRAKE & CO.,
1864 Hongkong, 19th June, 1876.

TO LET.
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,
THE HOUSE, No. 15, STATION STREET, at
the CORNER of Gage Street, containing
7 Rooms, with Coach House and Stabling.

Possession can be had on the 17th March inst.
Apply to TURNER & CO.,
41 Queen's Road,
188 Hongkong, 1st March, 1876.

TO LET.
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,
TWO COMMUNICATING HOUSES, in QUEEN'S
ROAD EAST.

Rent \$25 per month.
Apply to PURDON & CO.,
No. 2, Queen's Road,
919 Hongkong, 17th June, 1876.

TO LET.
(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION),
THE PREMISES, No. 8, PRATA, lately in
the occupancy of MESSRS. GILM & CO.,
Gas and Water laid on.

TO LET.
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,
THE SEMI-DETACHED RESIDENCES, Nos. 1
and 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham
Road.

TO LET.
THE HOUSE at the west end of "The Al-
bany," recently in the occupation of the Hon.
O. C. SMITH.

HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace.

All with Gas and Water laid on.

A First-class GODOWN, Wanchoi of about
5,000 tons capacity.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD,
146 Hongkong, 12th January, 1876.

TO LET.
AT YOKOHAMA.

AT KOBE.

AT TAKAO.

AT KORE.

AT FOOCHOW.

AT CHINCHING.

AT SHANGHAI.

AT HONGKONG.

AT YOKOHAMA.

AT TAKAO.

AT KORE.

AT FOOCHOW.

AT CHINCHING.

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AT HONGKONG.

AT YOKOHAMA.

AT TAKAO.

AT KORE.

INSURANCES.

STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF HANLEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £250,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and Shanghai for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies of FIRE INSURANCE at Current Rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & CO.,
883 Hongkong, 24th March, 1876.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £250,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies of MARINE INSURANCE at Current Rates, payable in London, India, Australia, New Zealand, Straits Maritime, Java, Malib, China, Japan, California, &c., &c.

ADAMSON, BELL & CO.,
Hongkong, 24th March, 1876.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, one-half of the residue of profits will be equally divided among those interests out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

[385]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies of FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on every Building, or on Merchandise in the same at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%).

GILMAN & CO.,
Agents
1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premium will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
Agents
1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
Agents
177 Hongkong, 21st November, 1868.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against Fire at current rates, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSEN & CO.,
Agents
139 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant INSURANCES to the extent of \$35,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents
674 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the premium.

NORTON & CO.,
Agents
M. 8 Hongkong, January, 1876.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE,
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of the Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailors Ships.

A. MC VIE, Agent,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000 at the usual rates subject to an immediate discount of 20%.

Attention is drawn to a considerable reduction in premium for Life insurance.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875.

Share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period, then ending.

A. MAC G. HEATON,
1465 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

On and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33 1/3%) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & CO.,
Agents
1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.,
1853 Hongkong, 16th October, 1868.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a THREE-PER CENT. DISCOUNT will be allowed upon risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15%), only.

SIEMSEN & CO.,
Agents
1023 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurance as follows:

MARINE RISKS.

Policies will be issued on First-class Buildings to amount of £20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & CO.,
Agents
1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

For Sale.

OUR SUMMER STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE.

We beg to call special attention to OUR SHOW-ROOM AND LADIES' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENTS.

NEW DRESSES in SATIN STRIPED POPLINS, FIGURED POPLINS, PLAIN POPLINS, FANCY GRENADES.

BLACK GRENADES.

FANCY GAUZES.

BLACK GAUZES.

A Nice Assortment of FANCY SILKS.

The Leather make of JAPANESE SILKS,

STEELING BLACK SILKS,

NIAGARA STRIPED MUSLINS,

WHITE BRILLIANTES.

FANCY MUSLINS in great variety.

FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRICS,

WHITE and COLORED BATISTES.

We are offering a Lot of JAPANESE SILKS, excellent quality, at 65 Cents per yard, worth \$100.

Also,

A Lot of LACE GOODS, at less than half price.

Made-up COSTUMES, suitable for warm temperature.

MORNING WRAPPERS.

EMBROIDERED SKIRTS.

PARISIAN MILLINERY, TRIMMED HATS, and BONNETS, in every style and price.

Ladies' and Children's UNDERCLOTHING.

Just landed an assortment of Superior WINES—

CLARETS.

Table Claret, Medoc, at \$3.00 per 1 doz.

St. Emilion (quart), at \$4.00 per 1 doz.

St. Estephe (quart), at \$5.00 per 1 doz.

Chateau Leoville Poyferre, 1869, at \$18.

VIN DES PECHES.

per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CHATEAU BEAUFORT,

per case of 1 dozen quarts.

LORMONT,

per case of 1 dozen quarts.

SAINT-EMILION,

per case of 2 dozen flats.

SIMMSEN & Co.,
592 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

WINE MERCHANT.

Has just landed an assortment of Superior WINES—

CLARETS.

Table Claret, Medoc, at \$3.00 per 1 doz.

St. Emilion (quart), at \$4.00 per 1 doz.

St. Estephe (quart), at \$5.00 per 1 doz.

Chateau Latour, 1869, at \$10.00 per 1 doz.

Chateau Margaux (quart), at \$10.00 per 1 doz.

WHITE WINES—

Haut Sauterne (quart), at \$7.50 per 1 doz.

Chablis (quart), at \$7.50 per 1 doz.

Chablis (pint), at \$8.50 per 2 doz.

Hock (quart), at \$9.00 per 1 doz.

Burgundy (quart), at \$17.00 per 1 doz.

Burgundy (pint), at \$18.00 per 2 doz.

CHAMPAGNE—

Do St. Marceau & Co., at \$15.00 per 2 doz.

Eugenio Chiquet (quart), at \$16.00.

Olivier Cuvelier Freres COGNAC,

&c., &c., &c.

No. 2, WYNDHAM STREET,
Corner Queen's Road,
Opposite the Hongkong Club,
Hongkong, 27th April, 1874. [563]

ELIJAH'S GINGER BRANDY,

\$4 per Dozen.

SPRINGS OF WINE, for Lamps,

\$3 per Dozen.

Apply to

HONGKONG DISTILLERY CO.,
1209 Hongkong, 6th August, 1875.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.

FOR SALE, Large Takasima Coal, at \$8

per ton, at Godown. Small Takasima

Coal, \$6 per ton, ex Godown.

Apply to

T. G. GLOVER,
No. 7, Queen's Road, at East Point,
Hongkong, 15th May, 1874.

JOHN SKINNER, SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA.

Soil Agent on the Pacific Coast for

Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition;

R. A. Askew, Gunner's Safety

Match, &c., &c., &c.

W. YOUNGER & CO.'s Edinburgh STRONG

ALE, in Hogsheads.

W. YOUNGER & CO., Edinburgh

STRONG ALE, in Hogsheads.

W. YOUNGER & CO., Edinburgh

STRONG ALE, in Hogsheads.

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STRONG ALE, in Hogsheads.

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Extracts.

BY GORDON HENDALL.

She breaks the bonds of love that bound her,
And over the moorish, desolate ways,
Of life's aim sees she will drift to founder,
Alone, at the end of days.

I can see her no more; the clouds are shifting;
And cover her in with their wreath and haze,
But I know that beyond, she is drifting drifting.

A way to the end of days.

One last word, that need not have been spoken!

A wounding soul, that suffers and almost!

A living tree, that need not have been broken,

But now, to the end of days!

I know not what God will say if we find him

In heaven, while the angels whisper and gaze—

Will he give us me, casting your sins behind him,

None to the end of days?

Life's path grows drear; hope's star is waning;

Earth promises there is given but sighs;

Yet at last in the grave, this rest remains,

And peace, at the end of days.

There is work still left me, attempt, endeavour;

Success may come, honour, perchance men's praise,

Or failure and loss—but ah, sir, never,

No more to the end of days!

SOCIETY'S CLIMBING PLANTS.

Climbing plants are exceedingly useful things; they grow rapidly, produce an excellent effect, and are most advantageous in concealing bareness and crudity in conservatories or on dead walls. We do not despise them because they cannot stand alone, or because they have neither the strength nor the nature of the forest-tree, but we prize them for their qualities of beauty and gracefulness, and heartily admire their rank luxuriance. In some such fashion it is also possible for us to contemplate, and even envy, those

specimens of humanity that fulfil in courts and high places the offices of climbing plants in a greenhouse. Those who have claim to this title are generally men of no remarkable attainments, of no personal beauty, and boasting no exceptional charm of manner; yet they have gradually risen from mere nobodies (in common parlance) to be the favourite friend of kings, or the universally-honoured guest in the most exalted circles. Such a fact would almost appear a paradox; for it is generally supposed that the verdict of the world is, on the whole, unconsciously judicious, were it not of such everyday occurrence as almost to escape remark. A climbing plant springs up rapidly, but it need not have a deep root. The favours of kings are precarious; the great thing is to attain it quickly. The climbing plant is short-lived, but it is brilliant; for courtiers follow one another in rotation, as the lackeys in a large establishment.

The men who succeed as climbing-plants are generally mediocre in mind, often poor in pocket, but they have certain talents of tact and adaptability which gifted minds either want or despise. They have no violent dislikes or prejudices; the angles of originality have been so rubbed off that friction causes no disagreeable explosions of temper, no outspoken bitternesses. They excite no fears, suspicions, or jealousies, for there is nothing in them that can excite anything but blank astonishment. When we see men without birth, family, or fortune, of indifferent attainments and vulgar habits, rise gradually over the heads of sober learning and quiet merit, we ask ourselves, is it only folly that command success? Not so. It is not folly, but want of self-love, that is the road to fortune. Men who are always riding a hobby become tedious; men of decided opinions weary us after a while; but the climbing-plant lives in the serene atmosphere of petty hopes and fears in which all can share, and allows himself no decided views or independence of thought. It has been a feature in the Queen's policy to marry her daughters early, and it is unlikely that she intends the youngest to be an exception to this rule. In this case Parliament will be of course applied to for a provision for her Princess on the same scale as that given to her older sisters, namely, £6,000 a year, which will make the entire sum granted to the Royal family, exclusive of the annual grant of £285,000 to the Queen herself, £143,000 per annum. This will be the last grant to the present generation, but nine years hence the eldest son of the Prince of Wales will be of age, and an allowance will, in the ordinary course of things, be required for him, even if there has not previously been an application for a further sum for his father; mean while none of the existing pensions, with the exception of that (£26,000) allotted to the Duchess of Cambridge, can be expected to expire. From this point of view, then, the burdens of the British taxpayer are not likely to increase, though it is scarcely any wonder if those children, who are literally selected lives, should look strong and healthy, since two-thirds of the offspring of Russian peasants are said to be killed by hard conditions of life before they reach the age of twelve months.—*The Share of Late Ark*, by Major Herbert Wood.

A GERMAN GAMBLING HOUSE.

On this table fifty or sixty persons were assembled, many in the outer rooms, where there was occasionally a deposit of new-comers, being mere spectators, only that one of them, usually a woman, might now and then be observed putting down a five-franc piece, with a smiling air, just to see what the passion of gambling really was. Those who were taking their pleasure at a high-strength and were absorbed in play showed very instant varieties of European type: Lirionian and Spanish, Greek, Italian, and miscellaneous German, English aristocratic and English plebeian. There certainly was a striking admission of human equality. The white bejewelled fingers of an English countess were very near touching a boy's yellow, crinkled hand stretching a bare wrist to clutch a heap of coins—a hand easy to wring from the immense property they will inherit from Queen Victoria, who must be one of the wealthiest persons in the world, quite apart from her state revenue. Not only does she own the valuable properties of Osborne and Balmoral (the latter more than 25,000 acres), both of which, although not sources of revenue, would sell for immense sums, but her accumulations of money must be prodigious. Like many persons who have been bred under pecuniary difficulties and the very money which brought her mother back to England to give birth to her was borrowed; her Majesty's expenditure has always been exceedingly careful. No

such prompt prosperity disengaged the desirous, who remain all their lives obscure; but they must remember for their comfort that as one plant outgrows and displaces another, so the favourer of fortune are soon cast aside, while others succeed to their honours. No man, however, who has pride or a will of his own need ever aspire to the post; it will not beat him, and will be more heart-breaking than happy. Society hates moralists, and censors, and anybody superior to itself, and only those who are content to swim with the tide and "row like a sucking dove" can possibly be blessed with its smiles.

When we hear people remark somewhat angrily that they cannot think what such a one has done to deserve such and such distinction, we would fain bring to their notice that had he deserved it, it is highly probable the favour would not have been granted. It is too much to expect to possess merit and the reward for merit also. The one ought to be satisfied with its own approbation the other with the applause of the world.—*World*.

LOED MAGAULAY'S STYLED.

The faults and the merits of Macaulay's style follow from his resolute determination to be understood of the people. He was specially delighted as his nephew tells us, by a review of Mrs. Scott's "Woodstock," who said that in all the "History" there was only one sentence the meaning of which was not obvious to him at first sight. We are more surprised that there was one such sentence.

Quarries, in the first of the two

and virtues of style, and nobody ever wrote

more clearly than Macaulay. His masterpiece

is, it is true, "History," but it proves that two and two make four, with a portion of truth which would make him dull, if it were not for his abundance of brilliant illustrations. He always remembers the principle

which should guide a historian in addressing a jury. He has not merely to exhibit his proofs, but to hammer them into the heads of his audience by incessant repetition. It is a small proof of artistic skill that a writer who systematically adopts this method should yet be invariably lively. He goes on blocking the chimney with a pen-knife which somehow comes to be put into his coat, and divers mischiefs were done by them wherof their lords' words were already advertised by letters from that town.

"The Dorothy," from Dartmouth, of 80 tons, had been taken a month before "near Sille," and the "Son of Topishan," had been "sett upon by two great Turks men of war near Silley," and the crew "were driven to run up on shore to save themselves from them." "Drunken fishermen" were captured "in the western parts, being there a fishing, to the number of 40 persons." An unfortunate ship called "the Larks," having 15 men and a boy, was seized and the master "slayne" and "the Rosegarden" met a similar fate, "barque, goods, and seamen being carried away by them." At the time of writing five Turks were known to be in the Severn, taking weekly either English or Irish, and a great number of their ships were "in the Channel, upon the coast of France and Biscay."

"Whereby it is come to pass," say the petitioners, "that our mariners will no longer

go to sea, not from port to port; yes, the fisherman dare not put to sea to take fish for the country."

It is, therefore, desired that "a convenient number of nimble ships may always be kept upon the Irish and this coast,

which may be victualled here and there, and

not return to Portsmouth or London.

The petitioners also propose

that any who choose may obtain a commission

to capture Turks and other pirates, with

power "to dispose of them and their goods at their pleasure, yielding unto his Majesty his fifteens."

There are other papers of the

same year connected with measures for sup-

pressing the Turks, and from these it seems

that Exeter took the lead in the movement.

It was chiefly in Cardiff and the neighbour-

hood that the pirates found shelter.

The men who succeed as climbing-plants

are generally mediocre in mind, often poor in

pocket, but they have certain talents of tact

and adaptability which gifted minds either

want or despise. They have no violent dis-

likes or prejudices; the angles of originality

have been so rubbed off that friction causes

no disagreeable explosions of temper, no

outspoken bitternesses. They excite no

fears, suspicions, or jealousies, for there is

nothing in them that can excite anything but

blank astonishment. When we see men

without birth, family, or fortune, of indiffer-

ent attainments and vulgar habits, rise

gradually over the heads of sober learning and

quiet merit, we ask ourselves, is it only folly

that command success? Not so. It is not

folly, but want of self-love, that is the road

to fortune. Men who are always riding a

hobby become tedious; men of decided opin-

ions weary us after a while; but the climbing-

plant lives in the serene atmosphere of

petty hopes and fears in which all can

share, and allows himself no decided views or

independence of thought. It has been a fea-

ture in the Queen's policy to marry her daugh-

ters early, and it is unlikely that she intends

the youngest to be an exception to this rule.

In this case Parliament will be of course ap-

plied to for a provision for her Princess on the

same scale as that given to her older sisters,

namely, £6,000 a year, which will make the

entire sum granted to the Royal family, ex-

clusive of the annual grant of £285,000 to the

Queen herself, £143,000 per annum.

This will be the last grant to the present

generation, but nine years hence the eldest

son of the Prince of Wales will be of age,

and an allowance will, in the ordinary course

of things, be required for him, even if there

has not previously been an application for

a further sum for his father; mean while

none of the existing pensions, with the excep-

tion of that (£26,000) allotted to the

Duchess of Cambridge, can be expected to

expire. From this point of view, then, the

burdens of the British taxpayer are not likely

to increase, though it is scarcely any wonder if

those children, who are literally selected lives,

should look strong and healthy, since two-

thirds of the offspring of Russian peasants

are said to be killed by hard conditions of

life before they reach the age of twelve

months.—*The Share of Late Ark*, by Major

Herbert Wood.

A fixed Parliamentary grant has of late

made it easier for them to do so.

They have no right to do so, but they

have a right to do so.

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